

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Comparison of the Form of Government With Our Own.

## FEW POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE.

More Nearly Akin to the British Monarchy—Its Weak Points—The Presidential System at Fault—The Constitution Not an Exact Fit—Mediocre Statesman.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligence.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—We naturally look in the French republic for analogies to our own, and some points of similarity we find, but not nearly so many as the identity in name would encourage us to expect. Instead of calling France our sister republic it would be more appropriate to speak of her as a distant cousin. It is quite true that she has, as her executive head, a president, and equally true that she boasts a senate and house which bear a close resemblance to ours. It is true also that both the president and the legislature are creations of the people, and that they emanate, either directly or indirectly, from the broad principle of universal suffrage. The voting privilege is enjoyed in France by every male citizen who has attained his majority, the only conditions being that he shall have resided for six months before election day in the township where he proposes to exercise this privilege, and shall not have been convicted of bankruptcy, crime or military service, any legal disability. The last effort of the French assembly to restrict the franchise proved decidedly disastrous. It was when, during the presidency of Louis Napoleon, three million were excluded by extending the residential requirement to three years. The annulling of this act was the winning card in the game of *détat*, the sequel showing that the French people were determined to retain their voting rights even if it cost them to change their form of government.

Aside from the points of resemblance indicated above, the republic of France and the republic of the United States have in practice little real affinity with each other. They belong to the same family, but show widely divergent features. In cranial contour, these sister republics are much the same, as you also find them to be when you look at their feet, which rest in both cases upon manhood suffrage. To carry out our anatomical analogy still further, we find also that they are much the same in the character of their legislature depends. Perhaps, too, the arms, representing the executive agencies, are very similar, (on the French president does his work just like our own, through a cabinet of ministers, and these are technically men of his own selection. Here, however, marked divergencies begin to appear, and in pursuing the subject we soon discover that after all the two bodies are less distinguished for their resemblance to each other than for the many things in which they differ.

## AKIN TO A MONARCHY.

The French republic is more nearly akin to the British monarchy than to the form of government under which Americans live. The president is wholly irresponsible, just as the queen is the real governor, being the members of the cabinet. The French cabinet, too, is entirely at the mercy of the chamber of deputies, and at any moment, by a vote withdrawing confidence, it can be overthrown. This is decidedly English, and just as the queen, when one cabinet is overthrown, is affected by such an incident only to the extent of having to set up another, so it is in theory with the president of the French republic. Naturally, in these circumstances, French cabinet ministers, like their confreres in England, have a seat and voice in the legislative assemblies. In point of fact, French ministers have privileges of this kind superior to those of the English. When Mr. Gladstone premier he cannot speak in the upper house because he is only a member of the lower house, and, similarly, Lord Salisbury, being only a member of the upper house, cannot defend his policy in the house of commons. But members of the French cabinet have equal rights in both houses, and they are allowed to deliberate and speak in these bodies—though not to vote—even when it happens, as it occasionally does, that they are without bona fide membership in either the senate or the chamber of deputies.

In the relation of French ministers to the law making body, the difference between that Republic and our own is as great as it could possibly be. Thus, while the American President will change his secretaries one at a time, as circumstances may seem to demand, and will sometimes get almost to the end of his term with the staff selected at the beginning, and may do this even though his policy is opposed by both branches of Congress, the French president finds cabinet making one of his chief occupations. It is also a point of peculiar peril in the French system, for it occasionally happens—as it did recently with President Carnot—that the difficulty of suiting his cabinet to the wishes and whims of a sickle chamber will make him desperate enough to think of resigning. And this reminds us of still another difference between the two republics. It is proverbial of our own Presidents that they die, but never resign, whereas in France resignation is the common presidential destiny. Both of Mr. Carnot's immediate predecessors went out in that way, and the lesson of this coincidence would seem to be that for a country so given to change as France is, and governed as she is, a presidential term of seven years is too long.

## SHORTER TERMS NEEDED.

We are decidedly of opinion that the French government would gain in stability if the term of the president were reduced to four years. Every resignation produces a crisis. It shows clearly that the French constitution is not an exact fit; that it fails to work in just the way it was intended to work. And when one remembers how resignations are brought about, and that they mean usually nothing more than the French nation is tired of the same figure head, the argument for a shorter term becomes still stronger. France, however, though she might profitably enough follow American initiative in this matter, could hardly do so in certain other respects. To give her president the veto power would be in France too much like the continuance of one of the worst evils of the old monarchical regime, and unless all traditions were belied, it would be likely to land her before long in the arms of another emperor. The French are right in not trusting individuals with too much power. They have learned caution in such matters by long and bitter experience.

Very wise are they also in having excluded from eligibility to the presiden-

tial office all members of former reigning families; and we are pleased to find that such as these, besides not being eligible for the presidency, are debarred by the constitution from serving as senators or deputies. The French presidency, however, is anything but an exclusive office. In theory it is accessible to the French citizen as the ballot box itself. There is not even an age limit, unless the attainment of one's majority may be so called. To be eligible for senator the French citizen must be forty, and he must not be less than twenty-five before the chamber of deputies can open to him. But the presidency is within his reach, with absolutely no condition attaching to it beyond the mere formality of getting elected, the moment he is old enough to vote.

This is decidedly liberal, though whether Frenchmen are satisfied to give them one good chance, in competition with ten millions of their fellow citizens, to attain to the presidency themselves, is a sufficient compensation for depriving them of a direct vote in the filling of that office, is a different question. Such, however, is the situation of the case, and this is another feature in which the French republic differs so fundamentally from our own as to almost lose all kinship with it. The French president is chosen by a national assembly; in other words, at a joint session of the senate and house of deputies; the only relation of the great mass of the people to such an event being that originally—perhaps years before—they themselves elected—primarily for legislative duties—the men upon whom now the election of a head of the state devolves. If these men had been voted for in special view of a presidential vacancy, with due announcement on their part of the presidential candidate to whom their support would closely resemble our own. But nothing of this kind occurs, and it is questionable if, while the French remain as excitable as they are, our highly approved American plan, spite of all its checks and safeguards, could with safety be introduced here.

## MEDIOCRITY STATESMEN.

Where Frenchmen, in the working of their political system, bear a decided resemblance to ourselves is in the tendency they have shown to pass by their strongest men, and to exalt to presidential dignities respectable mediocrity only. Jules Grévy was a retired lawyer, his chief recommendation being that he was honest and not a meddler. The only thing which distinguished M. Carnot beyond thousands of other well-equipped Frenchmen was the great name he bore, a legacy in the second degree from one of the best men of the revolutionary era. In this tendency the two republics are considerably alike. But how different the reasons in the two cases! No American is big enough to imperil the republic simply by his occupancy of the presidential chair, whereas experience has shown that a man may do this in France even if he is not very big, but only thinks himself so, providing he has grit and the prestige of a little military fame. Because they know this, and have gained their knowledge of it in so hard a school, the French are shy of great men, and are ceasing to take much stock in great names.

This is one reason undoubtedly why Cabinets fall so soon. Not the chief reason. That we must look for in the want of agreement, and cohesiveness amongst French Republicans—in the fact that instead of forming a great party the friends of the Republic are divided into petty groups, who act from motives of spite, and who, to carry their point, do not disdain alliance with the bitterest Reactionaries. Here is the chief reason why the Ministry is so often changed. The Conservatives, as they call themselves, are always against it, and when these and the extreme Radicals combine, as they frequently do, down goes the existing government. There is, however, as we have hinted, another reason.

Beneath all this pettiness and love of change, there is no doubt a substratum of principle. Not perhaps the highest principle, but one certainly which has a little patriotism in it and a wholesome amount of prudence as well. The French are afraid of those who govern them, afraid to give them too much power or to keep them too long in office. They have a mortal dread of despots these latter years, and not a little apprehension of demagogues; and surely, with the spectres of Napoleon III, MacMahon and Boulanger rising out of the recent past, there is plenty of justification for this feeling.

## SALARY AND PATRONAGE.

The salary of the French president is \$120,000 a year, and he is allowed \$120,000 for expenses. Cabinet ministers get \$12,000 a year. The president, though he cannot veto a bill passed by the two chambers, has at least the constitutional right of asking them to reconsider. Afterwards he has no alternative but to put into effect whatever is decreed. The style of life at the Elysee palace is less simple than at the white house. The office of the French president is not wholly free at present from the pomp and circumstance attaching to royalty. In reference to all matters of this kind one must make large allowance both for the traditions of the nation itself and for her situation in the midst of powerful monarchies. The wonder is, not that with a republican form she still lacks in simplicity and has not yet reached in all things the republican ideal of government, but that she is a republic at all.

The patronage dispensed by the president of France is trifling in comparison with those of our own executive, and in this respect the French have a decided advantage over ourselves. All officials excepting the highest are non-political, and government employees after thirty years of service enjoy a pension. Still the president of the French republic has a far reaching staff to look after. All the prefects of departments are under his control, and in fact he is represented, directly or indirectly, not only in these 88 large divisions of the republic, but in the 302 arrondissements, in the 2,871 cantons, and even in the 23,121 communes.

Which reminds us of another thing in the French republic differentiating it from our own, viz: its tendency to centralization, or in other words to concentrate the interests of the general government at the expense of the local government, sometimes even to the detriment of individual liberty. This, however, can hardly be called in truth a tendency of the republic. It is rather a legacy from the empire, and we may hope, therefore, that the nation in its regenerated form will soon outgrow it.

For cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, sprains, burns, stings, chilblains, sciatica and lumbago, use Salvation Oil. Making a World Wide Reputation. Chamberlain's Medicine Co., Des Moines, is a Iowa manufacturing institution and one in which the residents of the state look upon with pride. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become national in reputation and is known in nearly every household in the state and throughout the great west. Its merits are becoming established in all parts of America.

## CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

Difficulties Met in the Construction of That Mammoth Work.

In an article on "The Great Wall of China," in the current number of the *Engineering Magazine*, the author, John A. Church, an engineer who has had much experience in China, states the conclusions he has come to from his examinations of the wonderful wall. The Chinese, he writes, say that one-third of the whole population was forced to work on the wall, but that means of course the population adjacent to the wall. Another story—though it was completed in ten years—is incredible, though it has been carelessly accepted by some historians.

When we regard the character of the work, we see as usual two classes of laborers employed—the skilled and unskilled. The carrying of materials was probably done entirely by men and women, and an immense amount of this crude labor was needed for making brick, mixing mortar, and tamping. Achievements like this are not wonderful in China, which was a thickly populated country twenty centuries ago. History says that an army of 300,000 or 400,000 men was sent to drive the northern barbarians back and was retained in the country for the purpose of building the wall. No doubt the available local population was also pressed into the work.

Such dispositions explain the provision of crude labor, but since my experience in China I have always wondered where the skilled workmen came from. Aside from four square feet of rock surfacing for the foundation, there would be from thirty to forty square feet of squaring and facing on granite for each foot of the wall. I have had this work done in China. My engine foundations were of granite got out of river boulders, and after an experience of the tedious slowness of Chinese workmen I looked at the wall with great respect. It must have been a tremendous task to collect men enough to do this work. China is distinctively a country of mud and brick habitations. Stonework in dressed material is by no means common, and I should say that at the present day there are not stone-cutters enough in China to make a visible impression upon 250 miles of new wall in ten years.

In brickmaking my wonder took another direction. The large bricks used in the wall, containing nearly one and two-thirds cubic feet each, require not only the best skill, but the best clay. The labor could be obtained, but my experience in the very country of the great wall taught me that supplies of proper clay were few and far between. Several months passed before we could find any available clay nearer than thirty miles from the mine, and the supply found there was too poor for making large brick. The makers of the wall must have been hard pushed to find what they wanted, and it is probable that the whole great bulk of the brickwork was transported overland, principally by human carriers, for distances of at least thirty miles, besides its distribution along the wall.

The quantities of material used in the wall are not remarkable when compared with modern railroad building, but the expenditure of labor probably surpassed anything we know. We have almost eliminated labor from transportation, brickmaking, and lifting to the top of the growing wall. With the Chinese every one of these tasks called for an army of men. The provision of say 20,000,000 yards of earth filling was probably the least part of the task. Nowadays no engineer would hesitate to contract for 500 miles of railway embankment in China, and he would lay it up with the basket and hoe just as the wall-builders did. Lime-burning and mixing, laying up the wall, and tamping the filling were by comparison the minor divisions of the work, though they too would call for an immense number of men.

The provision of all of these non-producers was a task for a general. The quantity of food consumed by a vegetarian is immense, and the neighborhood of the wall is not a fertile region. With only a thousand men to provide for, I had to send a hundred miles for grain, and I doubt extremely if half a million men, in addition to the ordinary population, could be maintained to-day along the line of the wall on supplies obtained within one hundred miles on both sides.

## Cheap Music.

Fair Customer—"Have you a piece called the 'Moonlight Sonata'?" Clerk—"Yes, madam; Beethoven's 'Moonlight Sonata.' Here it is." "What is the price?" "Only twenty cents." "Oh, that's too cheap. Show me something better."—*New York Weekly.*

## STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1893.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonial, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

Mr. J. G. Burns, of Dublin, Ireland, a descendant of Burns, claims to own the original manuscript of "Scots Wha Hae" w/ Wallace Blod."

**RADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR** has proven an infallible remedy for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases, irregularities, and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies by the use of this remedy, and older ones as the menopause, will find it a making, soothing tonic. The highest recommendations from prominent physicians and those who have tried it. Write for book "To Women," mailed free. Sold by all druggists. RADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Proprietors, ALBANY, N.Y.

**Absolutely Harmless**  
—Pearline. That is, to everything except dirt.  
Anything that can be washed at all can't be hurt by it. But that's only one of its merits. If that were all, Pearline would be better than soap. Add to its doing no harm, that it saves it, by doing away with the rub, rub, rub that wears things out; that it saves labor, time and money, and yet costs no more than common soap—then you wonder, not that millions of women do use Pearline, but that there are any who don't.

**Beware**  
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—and it back.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.

**DRS. FRANCE & OTTMAN.**  
Formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit  
**BRIDGEPORT, SHERMAN HOUSE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, BELLAIRE, WINDSOR HOTEL, THURSDAY, MARCH 2.**

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. one day only. The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country. The Electrostatic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.



**DR. OTTMAN**  
THE CELEBRATED EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE  
**FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,**  
33 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, \$300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Painless Diseases will be successfully treated on the most scientific principles. They are assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

**YOUNG MEN.**—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

**DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN.**—After years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dizziness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth, and secret practices, blighting their marriage hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will, speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

**TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.**—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, aropy sediment will be found, or the color will be thin or milkyish. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genital-urinary organs.

**FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 8 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

**PERSONS RUINED IN HEALTH** by unlearned pretenders, who keep trilling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

**WONDERFUL CURES.**—Perfect in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trilling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

**FREE CASES AND CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.** Treatment sent O. O. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. FRANCE, Nos. 33 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

**CASTORIA**  
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and the results so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MATTEI, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

THE CHESTNUT COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

**MANHOOD RESTORED!** "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy for all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Waterfalls, Loss of Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, and all other ailments of the Nervous System. It is a powerful stimulant, and by its use, the system is brought back to its normal state, and the man is enabled to carry on his work with vigor and energy. Put up in bottles of 50 cents and 1 dollar. Write for circular, and a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address: Nerve Seeds Co., Cullen, N. Y.

For sale in Wheeling, W. Va., by LOGAN DRUG CO., cor. Tenth and Main streets. no39-547

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL FEMALE PILLS**  
For relieving prolonged and painful suppressions of the menstrual periods, they are the only safe and certain cure ever offered to women, they are especially adapted to married ladies, and always to be relied upon. Ask for Dr. Mott's Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other. \$1 per box. By mail, send for circular. Dr. Mott Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. For sale in Wheeling by the LOGAN DRUG CO., Main and Tenth streets. de11

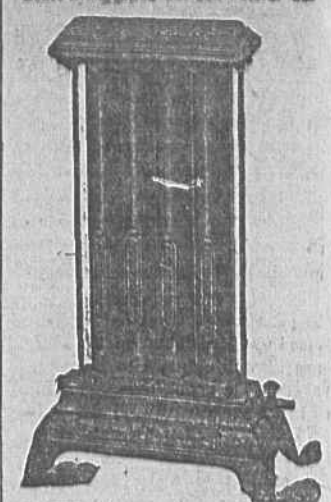
**ADVERTISE**  
IN A  
WIDELY  
CIRCULATED  
NEWSPAPER.

**THE INTELLIGENCER.**

## PLUMBING ETC.

## GAS RADIATOR

Buare Illuminating Gas and Natural Gas



Call and see them and you will buy no other. Will heat his churches, schools, dwellings and stores. The largest also heats room 5120 feet with 27 feet of gas per hour.

NO CHIMNEY REQUIRED.

TRIMBLE & LUTZ, Agents, Wheeling, W. Va. col3

## WILLIAM HARE &amp; SON,

Practical Plumbers, Gas &amp; Steam Fitters,

No 35 TWELFTH STREET.

All work done promptly at reasonable prices.

## GEORGE HIBBERD &amp; SON,

(Successors to Thompson &amp; Libbert)

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS,

Specialists in Natural Gas Supply, Steam Heating and Ventilation.

1314 MARKET ST. WHEELING, W. VA.

All work promptly done at most reasonable prices. la3

## EDUCATIONAL

## A WORD

To Those who Contemplate Studying Shorthand.

You will make a GRAVE MISTAKE if you undertake to prepare thoroughly for filling first-class positions as amanuensis OUTSIDE of a SCHOOL, supplied with all NECESSARY FACILITIES for THOROUGHNESS and with an OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, where you can be thoroughly drilled in Grammar, Spelling, Punctuation, use of Capitals, etc., as well as efficiently prepared in Bookkeeping and Office Work, as BUSINESS MEN NOW REQUIRE. The reputation of such a school is worth to you, in obtaining a situation, the entire cost of tuition with a private tutor or in a so-called Shorthand School. Do NOT MAKE THIS MISTAKE. Call and see us first.

au24 WHEELING BUSINESS COLLEGE.

## Mrs. M. Stevens Hart's School

For Young Ladies and Children.

1514 AND 1518 MARKET STREET

Second annual session begins September 11, 1892.

Courses of instruction includes Elementary English, French, German, Latin, Higher Mathematics and Modern Languages. Mrs. Hart is assisted by a full corps of educators and experienced teachers. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.

MRS. M. STEVENS HART, No. 77 Main Street.

au30

## MRS. HART'S SCHOOL.

To accommodate young ladies who

wish to pursue a course of study outside of the regular school regime, elegant classes or private instruction will be provided in English, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. These classes will meet at stated hours in the school parlors and will be conducted as a private school. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.

MRS. M. STEVENS HART, Principal.

au13

## ART INSTRUCTION.

An Art Studio, conducted by Miss Rose M. Sweeney, will be opened in connection with Mrs. Hart's School, September 11, in the school building. The Studio will include Drawing, Oil and Water Colors and China Painting. Pastel, Clay-modeling and Art Enameling will receive special attention. Miss Sweeney has been conducting Art Classes with marked success in the past five or six years. Further inquiry may be made of MISS ROSE M. SWEENEY, 222 Main street, or Mrs. M. Stevens Hart, 77 Main street, or at the school rooms on and after Monday, September 12.

## FINANCIAL.

G. LAMB, President. J. A. SNEYD, Cashier.

U. A. JEFFERSON, Assistant Cashier.

## Bank of Wheeling!

CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN.

WHEELING, W. VA.

DIRECTORS:

A. J. Clarke, Joseph F. Pauli,

James Cummins, Henry H. Hays,

Hannibal Forbes, Joseph Seybold,

Gibson Lamb,

Interest paid on special deposits.

Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.

my11 JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Cashier.

## CALL AND GET A

## Nickel Plated

## Savings Bank

— AT THE —

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.'s,

1515 MARKET STREET.

## BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL \$175,000.

WILLIAM TITTE, President.

WILLIAM B. SIMPSON, Vice President.

Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS:

William A. Tittle, Mortimer Pollock,

J. A. Miller, William H. Simpson,

W. M. Atkinson, John H. Woodard,

Henry Speyer, Victor Roseburg,

Jacob C. Thomas,

F. P. JEFFERSON, Cashier.

## EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

J. M. YANCEY, President.

L. S. DELAPLAIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Yancey, George M. Riffel,

L. S. Delaplaine, William H. Simpson,

J. H. Woodard, John H. Woodard,

Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe.

JOHN J. JONES, Cashier.